

more bidding of wholly irresponsible and unprincipled politicians. Better deposit it in specie in a city treasury in the Controller's Department, under adequate checks, and pay the custodian a fair salary for his services.

In the foregoing statements we think we have shown pretty conclusively that the motion of Mr. Craft is entitled to the most respectful consideration on the part of the Legislature.

DETERMINED TO REBEL, ANTHONY.

At the conclusion of his speech in the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hunter of Virginia was asked by Mr. Baker of Oregon whether, if a constitutional majority of both Houses of Congress should pass amendments to the Constitution such as would meet the views of Southern Senators, he (Mr. Hunter) would support the Government, the Constitution, and the laws, until the people could decide upon accepting or rejecting such amendments? Mr. Hunter replied: "That is a question I cannot answer. I am not authorized to answer for Virginia." On being reminded by Mr. Baker that he had not been asked about Virginia, but about his own readiness to support the Government and the laws, Mr. Hunter declined to reply, saying, "If the gentleman is not satisfied, I cannot satisfy him." This evasion on the part of the Virginia Senator strikingly illustrates the spirit that now governs the slaveholders. They are determined on rebellion, and no concessions, not even amendments to the Constitution dictated by themselves, will satisfy them. What is the use of talking about compromises with such traitors?

The hope of a speedy recognition of the proposed Southern Confederacy, as an independent nationality, by any of the foreign powers, grows more and more hopeless as we receive later files of European journals. The *Aftonblad*, the leading newspaper of Sweden, and the organ of the liberal party of that kingdom, and the *Dagligt Allehanda*, the mouthpiece of the Swedish conservatives, both contain leading articles on American affairs in the tone of those already republished from the English and French press. The former journal considers the attitude assumed by the rebellious Secessionists of the South as "the final desperate struggle of a retrograde organization, as opposed to the progress of political reform, and as antagonistic to the spirit of the age as any similar party in the monarchies of Europe." It seems pretty evident that Sweden, whose monarch, Gustavus III., was the first sovereign, after Louis XVI., who formally recognized our independence, will not be the first to welcome a Slaveholding Confederacy to a place among the nations. The *Fæderland* of Copenhagen, which bitterly attacked our Government during the discussion relative to the Sound Dues, speaks in terms equally strong of the Southern movements. Still more forcible are the expressions of opinion in the *Morgenblad* and other papers of Christiania, whose editors, through the Norwegian emigration to this country and the journals in that language which are published in the West, are much better informed concerning political affairs on this side of the ocean. They declare that Europe, which has already seen hundreds of thousands of its most industrious classes leave its shores, has an interest in the unity of the American Government beyond any commercial or financial considerations. For a Northern Republic, with the boundless unoccupied lands beyond the Mississippi under its control, and freed from any connection with the system of Slavery so repugnant to Europeans, would soon induce an emigration compared to which all previous emigration would seem insignificant.

A correspondent asks (for the hundredth time the question has been put to us) whether the majority of Lincoln over Fusion in this State was over or under 50,000. We answer—The average majority of the Lincoln Electors over their Fusion antagonists was under 50,000, as we have repeatedly shown; but the majority of William C. Bryant (who headed the Lincoln ticket) over Greene C. Bronson (who headed the Fusion ticket) was over 50,000. The official canvass lacks the vote of two Counties (Orange and Sullivan), and thus increases the Lincoln majority. In other words: Bryant's official majority over Bronson was 50,475; his actual majority, 50,036. But the average Republican majority (official) was 48,977; the actual average a few votes less than this. Now, Messrs. Gamblers on Elections! accept this as final, and cease to bore us.

An inquirer of dubious brightness asks us whether Mr. Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, where he says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," meant to include negroes. We really do not know how to illumine our friend's understanding on this point. In theological and Biblical exegesis, we know that it has been sometimes contended, under duress, that "all men" means some men; but we are not aware of any political dictionary that justifies a similar interpretation. We can only say that Mr. Jefferson meant just what he said; and we know not how to substitute a form of words that would make his meaning clearer than his own do.

We receive, each week, a great number of longer or shorter dissertations on Disunion, Secession, Compromise, Concession, the Republican Platform, Nullification, Democracy, the Old Public Functionary, and other interesting but rather hackneyed topics. "If this pleases you, publish it in THE TRIBUNE," is usually the concluding request. Why, much-obliging friends! that does not follow! The Bible, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and many of Webster's Speeches, please us, yet we do not print them in THE TRIBUNE—partly because we need not; partly because we can't. No newspaper was ever large enough to hold all that "pleases" us, but which we cannot print nevertheless. We beg you to understand, once for all, that most of your essays are unpublished simply because we have no room for them.

It has been widely asserted through the Southern press that Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect, is a mulatto, which—considering that he was for a long term of years a Democratic Member, first of the House, then of the Senate, wherein he rose, as a Democrat, to the high position of Chairman of the Committee of Commerce—is rather odd. Since he was good enough to provide over that Committee, composed in part of eminent slaveholders, he is probably white enough for Vice-President, even though a "Black Republican." Of course, the mulatto story is a lie, without a shadow of excuse. But a later fabrication affirms that he

has a son in office under Buchanan—as a clerk in the Land Office—and that, too, we have good authority for contradicting. There is no excuse for it.

Slavery, according to the Message of Gov. Letcher of Virginia, is "an institution that ought to be extended and the permanence and prosperity of which ought to be insured."

—We presume Gov. Letcher would hardly be of opinion that it ought to be extended so far as to require the importation of slaves from Africa. He probably thinks that its retention should be inspired to the productive capacity of Virginia.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

STARTLING EVIDENCE OF TREASON.

Causes of Secession Senators.

MR. TOOMBS'S NOTION OF HONOR.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

At the caucus of Secession Senators held here on Saturday night, Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Benjamin advocated resigning when their States seceded, insisting that it would be dishonorable to remain afterward.

Messrs. Sillid and Toombs opposed this idea. Mr. Toombs said it was a *revelation*, and they were *in a sin*, and *must stay here and threaten the Government in every possible way*.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

THE CASE OF SECRETARY THOMAS.

Although it is literally true, that Mr. Thomas retired from the Treasury to-day, as stated in my former dispatch, there is no doubt whatever the President intended to intimate to him that he would be compelled to make a change in his Department. A number of leading capitalists of New-York came here recently, and represented to the President, that while they were willing to sustain the credit of the Government in this emergency, and advance their money upon its notes, they were not prepared to do either while the Treasury was administered for the benefit of Disunion, and by an avowed Secessionist. They cited the recent appropriation of public money in the Sub-Treasury at Charleston, by order of Gov. Pickens, as a reason for want of confidence in this respect, and the fact that Mr. Thomas had lately ordered \$300,000 to New-Orleans from New-York, without assigning any satisfactory reason. The pretext of exchanging gold for silver, when the silver was not forwarded, will hardly answer as a reason. It is admitted at the Treasury, that \$300,000 were brought here, \$200,000 of which were, it is said, to meet the current expenditures, and \$100,000 of it to furnish members of Congress with means of purchasing drafts. Why money should be brought to Washington for the latter purpose, when exchange is in favor of New-York, cannot easily be explained. The whole affair looks very badly.

THE CABINET CLEAR OF TRAITORS.

The Cabinet is now purged of Secessionists, and, it is hoped, will remain so.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The President intends to remove Mr. Clayton Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been a brawling Secessionist throughout.

THE MONEY SEIZED AT CHARLESTON.

It is ascertained that, by some management here, the money in the Sub-Treasury at Charleston, seized by Gov. Pickens, and supposed to be only \$9,000, actually reached \$21,000. This fact was not communicated to the President by Mr. Thomas until otherwise.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Floyd issued \$1,000,000 in acceptances, like those substituted by Mr. Russell for the stolen bonds, in addition to the amount already discovered. One firm in Boston holds \$200,000, which were discounted in a regular business way. This is the most monstrous fraud on record.

RETRIBUTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The President has finally ordered the advertisements and other patronage, which gave *The Constitution* a semi-official character, to be withdrawn, thus depriving it of all recognition as an organ of the Administration. Its secession tone, and the recent atrocious assault on Mr. Holt, are avowed as the cause of this summary dismissal.

Considering that the editor was recently a British subject, the forbearance exhibited toward this paper by the community has been remarkable—for no hired emissary could have manifested more hostility to our Government.

MR. CHASE AND MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

It may be considered as settled, that Mr. Chase has been tendered the Treasury, and, it is believed, has accepted.

MR. SMITH.

The announcement of Mr. Smith's appointment was premature, though it came from one of Mr. Lincoln's special Illinois friends.

MESSERS. YULEE AND MALLORY.

Messrs. Yulee and Mallory have concluded to remain in the Senate till the 4th of March, notwithstanding Florida has seceded. The Senators of all the seceding States have advised that their Conventions shall recommend them to remain here, in order to obstruct legislation as far as possible, and interpose all practical embarrassments in carrying on the Government. They mean to be out of and in the Union at the same time, and draw their pay as other Senators do. This is one way of seceding, but not the most creditable.

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hunter went the whole figure for secession to-day, but was willing to reconstruct the Government, upon condition that he could have his own way, in creating a dual Presidency, and revising the Constitution in other respects. This utopian scheme is borrowed from Mr. Calhoun, and made more absurd by amplification.

SENATORS STUDYING WAR.

Messrs. Mallory, Benjamin, and Iverson entertain themselves in open Senate by examining the charts of the Florida coast and approaches to the fortifications, in order to discover how safe they may be after the intended seizures have been made.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Seward's speech to-morrow is looked for

with great interest, although the Cotton-State men declare openly that the argument is exhausted, and it is too late. He will indicate a basis of compromise, but may not be sustained in it by his political friends.

THATERS TURNED ABOUT.

Later.—The President signified to Mr. Thomas that his resignation was desired. It is now decided to remove all secessionists from office in this city without further hesitation. Mr. Buchanan is stiffening up rapidly.

MR. DAYTON FOR THE INTERIOR OR NAVY.

It is stated that Mr. Dayton has been, or will be, tendered the Interior or Navy Department. No better selection could be made for any position.

To The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

Senator Hunter's speech to-day produced a profound sensation.

The President has made a formal order, directing the heads of the various departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from *The Constitution* newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the charges of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to the President's letter of acceptance of his resignation. While adhering to his opinions formerly expressed, implying a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and of his patriotism.

Mr. Sherman said to-day in the House, that after the Navy and Army bills shall have been disposed of, the opportunity desired by Southern men for debate will be afforded.

It is said that Mr. Taylor, Chief Clerk of the New-York Post-Office, will be appointed Postmaster. The case of Kentucky against the Governor of Ohio, who refused to issue his warrant for the arrest of Lago, charged with having enticed a slave from Kentucky into Ohio, was set for to-day in the Supreme Court, but the Attorney-General of Ohio having forwarded an affidavit that a professional engagement prevented his attendance, the case was postponed till the 8th of February. Kentucky was ready by counsel.

Gen. Lee, as stated yesterday, tendered the position of Secretary of War, but preferring that of the Treasury, the President today sent his nomination to the Senate for this office. Secretary Thomas having resigned. The rule requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate Committee is always courteously suspended when the nominee is an ex-Secretary, as is Mr. Lee, on the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without special investigation. The rule on this occasion was unanimously suspended. The rule requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate Committee is always courteously suspended when the nominee is an ex-Secretary, as is Mr. Lee, on the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without special investigation. The rule on this occasion was unanimously suspended. The rule requiring a reference of nominations to the appropriate Committee is always courteously suspended when the nominee is an ex-Secretary, as is Mr. Lee, on the ground that his character and qualifications are sufficiently known without special investigation. The rule on this occasion was unanimously suspended.

From Albany.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12—12:20 a. m.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

There is considerable buzzing and caucusing going on here to-night, on the subject of Canal Commissioners, among those members who have not gone home. The candidates are quite numerous, prominent among whom are Gen. Bruce and ex-Senator Foote of Madison, Alfred F. Huey, and George Geddes of Syracuse, and Edwards of Broome County.

NEW-YORK CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

The bill to give to Controller Hays the appointment of City Chamberlain is causing some lively discussion here, the problem being to discover who is likely to be appointed Chamberlain, and what back is to be favored with the deposits. Many were surprised that the original friends of the bill did not push it to a third reading in the Senate to-day.

To The Associated Press.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

Gov. Morgan has to-night telegraphed the resolutions adopted by the Senate and Assembly to-day, to the President of the United States, with the following message:

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, Albany, New-York City.

SIR: In obedience to the request of the Legislature of the State, I transmit herewith a copy of the concurrent resolutions of that body, adopted this day, tendering the aid of the State to the President of the United States, to enable him to enforce the laws of the United States, and to uphold the authority of the Federal Government.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN D. MORGAN.

[The resolutions will be found in our Albany letter.]

THE PONY EXPRESS.

PORT KENNES, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Pony Express passed here at about 1 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The steamer of the 1st of January will carry away about \$1,500,000.

The general news for this Express is unimportant.

Holiday festivities engage the attention of the people of San Francisco, since the rainy weather has interrupted business.

Pony Express dates were received from Washington to-day, that the secession movement is the common topic of conversation and newspaper discussion.

The statement made in the United States Senate, by Mr. Latham, that California will remain with the Union of the North and West, no matter what occurs at the South, is generally commended by the news.

The majority of our people on the disunion question, and the most ultra Southern men here have no idea that California will go with the South, or set up for herself if disunion takes place.

The total income of the San Francisco branch net during the past year was \$11,750,000, of which about \$200,000 was silver. The deposits of Washoe silver ore, in 1859, were \$150,000.

The Legislature of California will meet on the 1st Monday of December.

The effort to elect a successor to Senator Gwin promises to be a prolonged struggle, on account of a great number of candidates.

COMMERCIAL.—The weather has cleared off, but as yet there is no business of consequence doing. A few small lots of goods are changing hands at about the old quotations, but no large business is doing. A few small lots of goods are changing hands at about the old quotations, but no large business is doing.

There is no security of any article. Operations in produce are entirely suspended, but as nothing comes in from the country, prices are not depressed. A vessel has arrived from the West, carrying a quantity of wool. Money is in good demand, but the call for it brings little employment. A good deal of capital has been loaned to the Government, and a large amount of it is being used for the purpose of raising a loan of \$100,000, which the Government are to repay at 10 per cent, and business affairs are kept very quiet.

Arrived, 26th, ship Sea-Lark, Boston; 27th, *Charles of Fame*, Baltimore; 28th, *Golden Fleets* for New-York, and *Ocean Express* for Albany.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The steamship *Blenville* is below, with Havana dates of the 7th inst.

Sugar was dull, at 7 1/8 cents. Stock, 29,000 boxes, against 12,500 boxes last year.

Cleared Molasses was selling at 4 cents, and Muscovado at 4 1/2 cents.

Freights dull. Sterling exchange, 12 1/2 per cent premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, 4 1/2 per cent premium.

The Freeman Cadets in Troy.

TROY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The new volunteer company, the *Freeman Cadets*, Capt. J. W. Armitage, this evening had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Mansion House. The hall was crowded to the utmost capacity. The company are subject to the orders of the Administration, and expect to see active service, for which they are preparing.

High Price of Coal at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

The high price obtained for coal at Charleston has induced persons in this city to attempt sending a ship load of it there, but ship owners refuse to take it, though \$5 a ton freight is offered.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here last night, and sailed at 9 o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The fugitive slave Anderson was returned to Brantford, C. W., yesterday, to await the action of the Court of Appeals, which will probably not take place until to-morrow.

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

SECESSION OF FLORIDA.

The Resignation of Secretary Thomas.

EXPULSION OF TRAITORS.

FIRMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. TALBOT IN WASHINGTON.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

Arsenal at Baton Rouge Surrendered.

SECESSION OF ALABAMA.

The Attack on the Star of the West.

Quarrel between Gen. Scott and Mr. Toombs.

THE FIRING ON THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12—12:45 a. m.

Many and important influences, representing different parties, have been exerted to-night to prevent any further demonstration at Charleston, and the President will probably let things remain in statu quo.

The Star of the West is expected to put into Norfolk.

Lieut. Talbot, the messenger of Maj. Anderson, reached here this afternoon, when the Cabinet was in session, and delivered his dispatches.

The opinion is entertained that Major Anderson would have been fully justified in opening his batteries against Fort Moultrie, or the city, if reachable, in protecting the reinforcements in the Star of the West, which were just as much part of his command as if they had been in Fort Sumter. No decision has yet been made known, but there is a strong inclination to send these troops on the Brooklyn, and force an entrance at any hazard. This purpose is only undetermined by the fact that Major Anderson expresses no particular desire for reinforcements.

GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TOOMBS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

At a private dinner party yesterday high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut. Gen. Scott. According to relations in Congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General, with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American, desired such an event.

Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there could be sunk with her. Gen. Scott thereupon said he was responsible for what he had said; and Mr. Toombs remarked, "You have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I, too, am responsible." The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends.

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from Congress to-morrow.

Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Major Anderson, with dispatches to the Government.

A private letter from Florida, dated Jan. 7, says a number of delegates from West Florida, express themselves to the effect that if the State should secede under a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachicola River will annex themselves to Alabama. The Arsenal at Catahouche has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that a United States officer was about to remove arms.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

I learn that an earnest effort will be made in the United States Senate to order the investigation through the Judiciary Committee into the charge now generally made of a conspiracy to establish a Southern Confederacy, with its seat of government at the City of Washington.

Mr. Crittenden's propositions seem somewhat to have been, and he is loud in complaints that Senators, of both branches of that body, consume time with speeches instead of acting upon resolutions.

I understand that there is a military organization here, numbering already about 500, who call themselves "National Volunteers," and who are said now openly to avow that the purpose of their organization is to stand by and defend the South in their revolutionary movement.

I also learn that there is a settled determination among certain members of Congress and Senators to take some Congressional action which shall prevent further national occupation of the Federal forts, and to declare the Administration in its present desire to assert the national authority and enforce law and order.

There is some hope, however, that South Carolina is beginning to discover that secession is not so good and pleasant a thing as its leaders represented it to be, for it is known that Mr. Trevelick, the late disunion Assistant Secretary of State, has come on here from Washington with pacific overtures and propositions from the Governor of the Palmetto nation.

The feeling among all men now is that less than ever can a commissioner from South Carolina be listened to by the President, and that the simplest apology must be made for her outrageous upon the flag of the Union.

There is a feeling among all men now is that less than ever can a commissioner from South Carolina be listened to by the President, and that the simplest apology must be made for her outrageous upon the flag of the Union.

There are very earnest and strenuous efforts made to keep secret a very angry interview which is said to have taken place between Senator Toombs and Lieut. Gen. Scott.

Such an interview did take place, whether accidental or otherwise I cannot say, but Gen. Scott used some plain but not undignified language when speaking to the Senator.

[We may add to our correspondent's dispatch that there is a very prevalent report in this city that Mr. Lincoln has a *corde blanc* from the President, elect to propose any settlement of the difficulty which may seem to him to be just and fair, and likely to be successful.—Eds. Com. Adv.]

CHARLESTON NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

I learn from undoubted authority that the reports sent to the Associated Press about what occurred at Charleston yesterday and the day before are strictly true. There is one additional fact, however, that I have not seen published. The Star of the West *hoisted her flag*, and steamed out to sea, after fifteen shots had been fired by Fort Morris, and three shots by Fort Moultrie. Two shots only are supposed to have taken effect.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

The excitement here has somewhat abated, in consequence of public news from Washington. The enlistment of soldiers goes on, but all is quiet. The Legislature did nothing to-day.

Hon. W. Comer, a member of the South Carolina Convention died at 6 o'clock this evening. He was a banker doing business at Charleston and New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

A private dispatch to *The Courier* says that the Federal troops have abandoned all the forts in Pensacola harbor, except Fort Pickens, where they are concentrated, and that 300 men have left Mobile to surprise Fort Pickens.

The steamship *Marion* will resume her regular trips to New-York.

Mr. Bart, Commissioner from South Carolina, is speaking, with the lone-star flag pendant in the hall. The Convention was occupied this morning in the discussion of unimportant local measures.

The ordinance declares that all laws, regulations, and decrees of the United States, relative to the mail service shall be continued in full force.

The Governor has ordered the military to be in readiness at a moment's warning. A call has been issued for Saturday night to complete the organization of the military of the State.

The churches are covered with evergreens, and the lone star is prominent.